

DETAILS OF THE ELECTIONS TO BE HELD TUESDAY

MOST DRAMATIC CAMPAIGN CLOSES TOMORROW NIGHT

Besides Presidential Electors in All, People of Many States Will Name Governors and Other Officials.

SIX NATIONAL TICKETS OFFERED; HOUSE AND SENATE AT STAKE

THE NATIONAL TICKETS.

REPUBLICAN.	PROHIBITION.
President—William H. Taft.	President—Eugene W. Chaffin.
Vice President—Name of late Vice President Sherman is on the ticket but electoral college will vote for whomsoever national republican committee nominates at meeting called for November 12.	Vice President—Aaron S. Watkins.
DEMOCRATIC.	SOCIALIST.
President—Woodrow Wilson.	President Eugene V. Debs.
Vice President—Thomas R. Marshall.	Vice President—Emil Seidel.
PROGRESSIVE.	SOCIALIST LABOR.
President—Theodore Roosevelt.	President—Arthur E. Reimer.
Vice President—Hiram W. Johnson.	Vice President—August Gilman.

The most dramatic political battle within the experience of the present generation will come to a close tomorrow night. Enough thrills have been injected into the campaign to arouse the interest of the most hardened politician. The passing away during the last week of the struggle of Vice President Sherman, who had been lying at the point of death unknown to the people of the country several times during the summer, made it necessary for Charles D. Hilles, chairman, to call together the republican national committee to select a successor to Mr. Sherman as the republican candidate for Vice President, his name remaining on the ballots because there was not enough time to have them reprinted.

Attack on Roosevelt.

Former President Roosevelt has been recovering from an attack by an assassin, made, the latter declared, because any man who wanted a third term as President ought to be shot. President Taft has been the sufferer at the hands of his former close friend, Col. Roosevelt, of starting attack upon his administration, resulting in the formation of a new party, the progressive, which has split the old-line republican organization founded in the days before the civil war. Gov. Wilson, the democratic nominee, has been forced on the defensive at the last minute by the charge that democratic success will mean a loss to the country of business property. Gov. Johnson, the progressive vice presidential nominee, has been in danger of violating the laws of his state, which prevent his executive from being absent more than a certain time. Three principal tickets, at least, have been placed in the field in almost every state in the Union, in some cases six tickets.

The House and Senate.

So that when the voters go to the polls day after tomorrow they will be pelted with food for thought. In addition to the fact that electors will be elected Tuesday who will select a President and Vice President of the United States when the college meets, every seat in the House of Representatives, except those of Vermont and Maine, will be up for election or re-election. The Vermont and Maine representatives were elected in September. In the Senate the terms of thirty-one seats expire March 4, and of these there are twenty-five senators whose selection depends upon the election Tuesday.

Twenty-Eight Governorships.

In twenty-eight of the states governors will be elected, as well as lieutenant governors, secretaries of state, treasurers, auditors, etc. The states are Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington and West Virginia.

Maryland.

Maryland will vote only for presidential electors and members of Congress this year. The democrats are said to have made the only real and active campaign in this state this year. The fight for Taft is said to have been hottest, and it is also said that the progressives have tried in vain to rally the workmen to the support of Col. Roosevelt. The republican campaign was said to have been without funds much of the time. Many conservative democrats in business and professional circles in this state started to work late in the campaign for the re-election of President Taft. The Wilson managers, nevertheless, claim that he will carry the state by at least 35,000 votes.

Virginia.

Virginia is expected to show its usual democratic majority Tuesday. It was at first thought that the progressive party would draw a large number of votes from the democratic ranks, but late straw votes seem to indicate that these votes for Col. Roosevelt will come from the regular republican ranks. Straw votes at the Norfolk navy yard showed Col. Roosevelt to be the preference, with President Taft second. Col. Roosevelt is very popular in the navy, which he did so much to up-build. On a poll of the whole state it was found that the vote must be 70 per cent of the straw vote cast.

Virginia Constitutional Amendments.

No state ticket will be voted for in the general election in Virginia this year, the election for governor, state officers and members of the legislature being scheduled for 1913. Virginia, however, will vote on three proposed amendments to the constitution. One amendment, if approved by voters, will give city treasurers the right to succeed themselves indefinitely, without limitation as to the number of terms. The other provides that city commissioners of revenue must be elected by the people, and shall be eligible to succeed themselves indefinitely. The

third amendment contains a clause conferring upon cities the right to adopt a commission form of government.

West Virginia.

West Virginia is expected to send four and perhaps six republicans to the House of Representatives, although it is generally thought that Wilson will carry the electoral vote. The only chance which the democrats have to elect six representatives lies in burying the hatchet between the Watson and McGraw factions in that party. There seems to be an evenly divided chance for the senatorship. Senator Clarence W. Watson is working hard to be re-elected, and is opposed by National Committeeman John T. McGraw. The biggest fight in the 116 members of which only fifteen hold over. Of these, eleven are democrats, so that the republicans, to win the senatorship, must elect fifty-nine of their number to the legislature.

West Virginia will vote on a constitutional amendment as to whether or not intoxicating liquors shall be sold in the state after July 1, 1913.

West Virginia Governorship.

The governorship and other state officers will be voted for. The candidates for governor are: Republican, H. D. Hatfield; democratic, W. R. Thompson; prohibition, J. Goodloe Jackson; socialist, Walter B. Hilton. For judges of the supreme court: Republican, C. W. Lynch and George Follenberger; democratic, Edward G. Smith and William G. Bennett.

The progressives in West Virginia have endorsed the republican state ticket.

Alabama.

Alabama will vote for president of the state railroad commission, two associate justices of the supreme court and state game and fish commissioner. There are republican, democratic and socialist tickets in the field. A constitutional amendment will be voted on to abolish the fee system in the counties.

Arizona.

There will not be any state election in Arizona this year.

Arkansas.

Members of the new legislature, with state officials, were chosen in Arkansas September 9, and the legislature will re-elect Senator Jeff Davis some time during the winter.

California.

There will not be any state election in California this year, but constitutional amendments of local interest will be voted on.

Colorado.

Colorado will elect a justice of the supreme court, a governor and other state officers. There are six tickets in the field for the state officers. There are three tickets in the field for the legislature that will elect United States senators. For justice of the supreme court the republican has nominated John Campbell; the democrats, Tully Scott; the progressives, Edmond C. Clark; the prohibitionists, Frank J. Baker; the socialist laborites, no one. For governor the republicans have nominated Clifford C. Parks; the democrats, Elias M. Ammons; the progressives, Edwin P. Costello; the prohibitionists, John H. Ketchum; and socialist laborites, J. C. Billings.

Colorado will vote on twenty bills initiated in the state assembly by the people by petition, and on six bills passed by the state assembly to be referred to the people. One is on the question of five constitutional amendments.

Connecticut.

In Connecticut the voters will elect a state ticket and the members of the legislature. The republican ticket is headed by John P. Stedley for governor and the following other candidates for governor represent the other parties in the field: Democratic, Simeon E. Baldwin (renominated); progressive, Herbert Knox Smith; socialist, Samuel E. Beardsley; prohibition, Buell B. Bassette; socialist labor, Charles B. Wells.

Delaware.

In Delaware all six parties have state tickets. The candidates for governor heading the tickets are as follows: Republican, Charles R. Miller; democratic, George B. Hyndes; progressive, John Heyd; socialist, N. L. Reardon. There is no socialist labor ticket, but there is a national progressive party, different from the Roosevelt progressives, which has endorsed the republican ticket. The legislature will elect a successor to Senator H. A. Richardson.

Florida.

In Florida there are five tickets in the field. State officers will be elected. Park Trowell is candidate for governor on the democratic ticket, W. R. O'Neal on the republican, William C. Hodges on the progressive party, Thomas W. Cox on the socialist and J. W. Bigham on the prohibition. Candidates for the legislature will be voted for, but there is no vacancy for United States senator to be filled. Three amendments to the state constitution of local interest will be voted on.

Georgia.

The state election in Georgia was held in October. There are a number of con-

stitutional amendments to be ratified which will be voted on November 5.

Idaho.

Idaho will elect a state ticket. The candidates for justice of the supreme court are: George H. Stewart, republican; Arthur M. Bowen, democratic; E. R. Nussgen, socialist. There is no candidate on the progressive party or prohibition party tickets. The candidates for governor are: John M. Fahnes, republican; James H. Hawley, democratic; G. H. Martin, progressive; L. A. Cohenitz, socialist; E. D. Nichols, prohibition. Idaho will vote on a number of constitutional amendments, including one to recall officials except judicial officers.

Illinois.

Illinois will also elect a state ticket. The candidates are: For governor, Charles S. Deneen, republican, renomination; Edward F. Dunne, democratic; Frank H. Funk, progressive; Edward R. Worell, prohibition; John C. Kennedy, socialist; and John M. Francis, socialist-labor. Illinois voters will also vote on questions of proposed public policy.

Indiana.

State tickets will be elected in Indiana, headed by the following candidates for the governorship: Winfield T. Durbin, republican; Samuel M. Baileton, democratic; Albert J. Beveridge, former United States senator, progressive; Stephen M. Reynolds, socialist; William H. Hickman, prohibition; and James Matthews, socialist labor.

Iowa.

Iowa state tickets are in the field, headed by the following: For governor, George W. Clark, republican; Edward G. Dunn, democratic; C. Durant Jones, prohibition; P. S. McCall, socialist; John L. Stevens, progressive.

Kansas.

In Kansas a state ticket will be elected. The following are the candidates for the governorship: Arthur Capper, republican; George H. Hodges, democratic; George W. Clarke, socialist. The eight congressional nominees, both regular republican and progressive, are on the regular republican ticket. The progressives have made no other nominations. Also all the state officials, both republican and progressive, will be placed on the regular republican ticket. The progressive electors, alone, will appear on a separate progressive ballot. There is no prohibition or socialist labor ticket. A constitutional amendment granting equal rights and privileges to women will be voted on.

Kentucky.

There will not be any state election in Kentucky.

Louisiana.

Louisiana will elect presidential electors, eight representatives in Congress, and county and municipal officials. Nineteen proposed amendments to the Constitution will be submitted to the people, including one for the recall of all state, district, parish and municipal officials with the exception of the judiciary.

Maine.

The state and congressional election in Maine was held in September.

Massachusetts.

A state ticket will be elected in Massachusetts. The candidates for the governorship are as follows: Joseph Walker, republican; Eugene N. Foss, renomination, democratic; Charles S. Bird, progressive; Frank N. Rand, prohibition; Patrick Mulligan, socialist labor; Richard D. Sawyer, socialist. Two proposed constitutional amendments of local interest will be submitted to the voters.

Michigan.

Michigan will elect a state ticket. The candidates for the governorship are as follows: Amos S. Musselman, republican; George W. Collins, democratic; Lucius W. Watkins, progressive; J. D. Leiland, prohibition; James Hoogerhyde, socialist. Two constitutional amendments are proposed. One is on the question of allowing woman suffrage.

Minnesota.

Minnesota will elect a state ticket. The candidates for governor are: Adolph O. Eberhart, republican; P. M. Ringdal, democratic; P. W. Collins, progressive; public ownership (socialist), David Morgan; prohibition, E. E. Lobbeck. There is a non-partisan ticket in the field for chief justice of the supreme court, with two names on it, those of Charles M. Stanton and Calvin L. Brown. Several constitutional amendments of local interest will be voted on.

Mississippi.

In Mississippi the present state officials hold office until 1915, having been elected in November, 1911. Constitutional amendments will be submitted to the voters, including one providing for the initiative, referendum and recall.

Missouri.

Missouri will elect a state ticket, headed by the following candidates for gov-

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)



REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1904 AND 1908

And Electoral Vote for 1912 Under New Apportionment

States.	Popular Vote.		Popular Vote.		Electoral Vote.	
	Roosevelt.	Taft.	Parker.	Bryan.	Roosevelt.	Taft.
Alabama.	22,472	25,305	79,857	74,374	11	11
Arizona.	9,521	12,435	10,494	11,727	3	3
Arkansas.	46,860	50,760	64,434	87,015	9	9
California.	205,226	214,398	89,404	127,492	10	10
Colorado.	134,687	123,700	100,105	126,644	5	5
Connecticut.	111,089	112,915	72,909	68,255	7	7
Delaware.	23,714	25,014	19,300	22,071	3	3
Florida.	8,314	10,654	27,046	31,104	5	5
Georgia.	24,003	41,062	83,472	72,413	13	13
Idaho.	47,783	52,621	18,480	30,162	3	3
Illinois.	632,045	629,929	327,600	450,795	27	27
Indiana.	368,289	348,093	274,345	338,262	15	15
Iowa.	307,907	275,210	149,141	200,771	13	13
Kansas.	219,893	107,216	84,800	161,200	10	10
Kentucky.	205,277	235,711	217,170	244,092	13	13
Louisiana.	5,205	8,958	47,747	63,568	9	9
Maine.	64,432	66,987	27,641	35,493	6	6
Maryland.	109,497	116,513	109,446	115,908	1	7
Massachusetts.	257,822	255,966	105,746	155,543	16	16
Michigan.	361,866	335,580	134,151	175,771	14	14
Minnesota.	216,651	195,843	55,187	109,401	11	11
Mississippi.	3,187	4,303	53,370	69,287	10	10
Missouri.	321,449	347,203	290,312	340,574	18	18
Montana.	34,932	32,333	21,773	29,326	3	3
Nebraska.	138,558	126,997	51,876	131,090	8	8
Nevada.	6,807	10,755	3,982	11,212	3	3
New Hampshire.	54,177	53,149	33,992	33,955	4	4
New Jersey.	245,104	205,320	104,566	182,567	12	12
New Mexico.	22,305	27,005	17,125	27,217	5	5
New York.	859,533	870,079	683,981	697,468	39	39
North Carolina.	82,442	114,937	124,121	136,095	12	12
North Dakota.	52,595	57,680	14,273	32,885	4	4
Ohio.	600,095	572,312	344,674	502,721	23	23
Oklahoma.	51,454	110,474	49,868	122,303	7	7
Oregon.	60,455	62,530	17,251	38,049	4	4
Pennsylvania.	840,949	745,779	335,430	448,788	34	34
Rhode Island.	41,605	43,942	24,839	24,706	4	4
South Carolina.	2,554	3,993	52,503	62,288	9	9
South Dakota.	72,083	67,539	21,999	40,266	4	4
Tennessee.	105,369	118,324	131,653	135,608	12	12
Texas.	51,242	65,066	107,200	217,302	18	18
Utah.	62,446	61,015	33,413	42,001	3	3
Vermont.	49,459	39,552	9,777	11,496	4	4
Virginia.	47,880	52,573	80,648	82,946	12	12
Washington.	101,540	106,062	28,098	58,091	5	5
West Virginia.	132,620	137,869	100,855	111,418	7	7
Wisconsin.	280,164	247,747	124,107	166,032	13	13
Wyoming.	20,489	20,846	8,930	14,918	3	3
Totals.	7,623,486	7,678,908	5,077,971	6,409,104	336	321

*The states of Arizona and New Mexico will have their first presidential elections this year. The vote given for these states in the above table for 1904 and 1908 is that cast for delegate in Congress. The vote given in the above table in Oklahoma for 1904 is that cast for delegate in Congress that year, Oklahoma's first presidential election being in 1908.

INCREASE IN HOUSE

Under New Apportionment There Are 435.

TWO STATES ARE SETTLED

All Members Except Six to Be Voted for Tuesday.

NECESSARY TO CONTROL, 218

Progressives Have Put Tickets in the Field in Twenty-Four of the States.

Of the 435 members of the next House of Representatives—that of the Sixty-third Congress, beginning March 4 next—429 are to be elected next Tuesday. The other six—four from Maine and two from Vermont—were chosen in September. The result of Tuesday's nation-wide balloting will determine the political complexion of the National House for the two years beginning March 4—whether the democrats are to continue in control or the republicans are to regain the leadership they held for almost a score of years prior to two years ago, or a third party is to assume mastery or a balance of power.

Under New Apportionment. The membership of the next House will be under the new apportionment and will thus be an increase from 394 to 435. For control of the body 218 members will be necessary.

At present the House is composed of 226 democrats, 190 republicans, 1 progressive republican and 1 socialist, and there are 6 vacancies. Of the vacancies, 4 are apparently democratic and 2 republican. For the purposes of analysis, therefore, it is best to count the present democratic membership of the House as 230, republican 192, progressive republican 1 and socialist 1. The present democratic membership of the House is 12 more than the necessary majority in the next House, and present republican membership is 50 short of the necessary majority in the next House. Unless the republicans make big gains, therefore, they cannot hope to regain control of the House; the democrats have only to hold their present strength to retain control.

Three-Cornered in 24 States.

In twenty-four states the congressional fight will be a three-cornered one because of tickets put in the field by the progressives. And they also have put up candidates in individual districts in other states. Those states in which the progressive party has full or practically full congressional tickets are Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. In a few of the southern states democratic nominees have practically no opposition because there are neither republican nor progressive tickets in the field. These are Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas.

Following is a list of the candidates of the democratic, republican and progressive parties in all districts in which a name indicating that the nominee is a member of the present House:

- Alabama.**
1—George W. Taylor (dem.).
2—S. Hubert Dent, Jr. (dem.).
3—Henry D. Clayton (rep.).
4—F. L. Blackman (dem.).
5—W. H. Sturdivant (rep.).
6—J. Thomas Hefflin (dem.).
7—John E. Burdett (dem.).
8—C. P. Lunsford (rep.).
9—A. P. Longshore (rep.).
10—John E. Burdett (dem.).
11—John J. Stevens (rep.).
12—Bunker Cogswell (rep.).
13—William Richardson (dem.).
14—W. E. Hotchkiss (rep.).
15—Oscar W. Underwood (dem.).
16—John E. Burdett (dem.).
17—J. W. Abernethy (dem.).
18—At large—A. E. Stratton (rep.).

- Arizona.**
At large—Carl Hayden (dem.).
At large—Thomas E. Campbell (rep.).
At large—R. S. Fisher (prog.).

- Arkansas.**
1—Thomas H. Carraway (dem.).
2—William A. Oldfield (dem.).
3—Walter Wells (rep.).
4—John E. Floyer (dem.).
5—Frank Carlton (rep.).
6—Otis T. Wingo (dem.).
7—O. L. Jones (dem.).
8—H. M. Jacobway (dem.).
9—Augustus C. Remmel (rep.).
10—Edward M. Parker (dem.).
11—W. S. Goodwin (dem.).
12—Patrick McNally (rep.).

- California.**
1—G. Zumwalt (dem.).
2—Edward H. Hart (ind. rep.).
3—William Kent (ind.).
4—John E. Raker (dem.).
5—Frank M. Rutherford (prog.).
6—Gilbert McMillan (dem.).
7—Charles F. Foy (dem.).
8—Julius Kahn (rep.).
9—H. V. Costello (dem.).
10—O. L. Jones (dem.).
11—W. L. Luttrell (dem.).
12—Joseph R. Knowland (rep.).
13—S. C. Church (dem.).
14—James G. Needham (rep.).
15—James B. Holahan (dem.).
16—John E. Raker (dem.).
17—Thomas H. Kirk (dem.).
18—Charles W. Bell (prog.).
19—W. J. L. Crank (dem.).
20—William D. Stevens (prog.).
21—William Ketter (dem.).
22—Samuel C. Evans (prog.).

- Colorado.**
1—George Kindel (dem.).
2—Rice W. Means (rep.).
3—W. J. L. Crank (dem.).
4—H. H. Seldom (dem.).
5—C. A. Baird (rep.).
6—Neil N. McLean (prog.).
7—Edward T. Taylor (dem.).
8—At large—H. H. Kinley (rep.).
9—At large—Charles E. (prog.).
10—At large—Edward Costing (dem.).
11—At large—J. J. Laton (rep.).
12—At large—Clarence J. Dodge (prog.).

- Connecticut.**
1—Augustine Lonergan (dem.).
2—Charles C. Bissell (rep.).
3—Joseph W. Alden (dem.).
4—Frank F. Mahan (dem.).
5—William A. King (rep.).
6—G. Warren Davis (prog.).
7—John A. Belden (dem.).
8—John Q. Tilson (rep.).
9—Yandell Henderson (prog.).
10—Joramah Donovan (dem.).
11—Ebeneser J. Hill (rep.).
12—Samuel E. Vincent (prog.).
13—William Kennedy (dem.).
14—Thomas D.